

in the said governor and judges, for the purposes therein mentioned, are hereby transferred and vested in the mayor, recorder, and aldermen of the city of Detroit, in the State of Michigan. And the said mayor, recorder, and aldermen, are hereby authorized to institute proceedings at law or in equity, in any court of competent jurisdiction, in all cases where it may be necessary to carry into effect the purposes of this act.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That any land or other property, real or personal, remaining, except the court-house and jail erected under the act to which this is a supplement, after satisfying all just claims provided for in the first section of the act to which this is a supplement, is hereby vested in the said mayor, recorder, and aldermen of the city of Detroit, to be disposed of by them at their discretion to the best advantage; and they are hereby authorized to make deeds to purchasers thereof, or other sufficient conveyances; and the proceeds of the land or other property effects or claims so disposed of, and of other rights and claims of the said governor and judges, shall, after the payment of all necessary expenses incurred in giving effect to said act and to this act, and in the adoption of such measures as they may deem necessary for preserving in proper form the records and other evidences of the proceedings of said governor and judges, be applied by the said mayor, recorder, and aldermen to such objects or objects of public improvement in said city as the said mayor, recorder, and aldermen may in council direct. And the said mayor, recorder, and aldermen are hereby required to take an oath or affirmation for the faithful discharge of their duties under this act, and make a report to Congress, in writing, of their proceedings, on or before the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and forty-four.

Approved, August 29, 1842.

PUBLIC—No. 75.]

AN ACT to provide for the payment to the State of Louisiana of the balance due said State for expenditures incurred in raising, equipping and paying off a regiment of volunteer militia, mustered into the service of the United States, and employed in the Florida war in the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the sum of sixty one thousand three hundred and seventy-eight dollars and fifteen cents, be, and the said sum is hereby appropriated, to pay the balance due the State of Louisiana for expenditures incurred in raising, equipping, and paying off a regiment of volunteer militia, employed in the service of the United States in the Seminole war.

Approved, August 29, 1842.

[PUBLIC—No. 76.]

AN ACT to authorize the States of Indiana and Illinois to select certain quantities of land, in lieu of quantities heretofore granted to the said States, for the construction of the Wabash and Erie and the Illinois and Michigan canals.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That there be vested in the State of Indiana twenty four thousand two hundred and nineteen acres and fourteen hundredths of an acre of land, to be selected under the authority of the Governor of said State, from any of the unsold public lands therein, not subject to the right of pre-emption, as an equivalent for certain lands covered by Indian reservations in the lands acquired by treaties with the Miami Indians, in the years eighteen hundred and thirty-seven and eighteen hundred and thirty-nine, respectively, and which, had said reservations not been permitted or allowed, would have belonged to said State in virtue of the act of the second of March, eighteen hundred and twenty-seven, entitled, "An act to grant a certain quantity of land to the State of Indiana, for the purpose of aiding said State in opening a canal to connect the waters of the Wabash river with those of Lake Erie."

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the Governor of the State of Illinois is hereby authorized to cause to be selected, from any of the unsold public lands in that State not subject to the right of pre-emption, the quantity of five thousand seven hundred and sixty acres, in lieu of sections numbered three and nine, in township thirty-two, north of range three east; sections thirteen and twenty-one, in township thirty-four, north of range six east; sections twenty-five and thirty-three, in township thirty-three, north of range eleven east; and sections thirteen, nineteen, and twenty-one, in township thirty-three, north of range eight, east of the third principal meridian, heretofore selected by the said State under "An act to grant a quantity of land to the State of Illinois, for the purpose of aiding in opening a canal to connect the waters of the Illinois river with those of Lake Michigan," but which had been sold and patented to individuals by the United States before the location by the said State had been approved.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the selections made under this act shall be reported by the Governors of the said States respectively, to the Secretary of the Treasury, and approved by the President of the United States.

Approved, August 29, 1842.

Mr. CUSHING.—The Boston Atlas says:—Three addresses of Mr. Cushing to his constituents have fallen, still born, from his lips. The Lowell audience, on Tuesday evening, after listening to him in silence, gave three hearty cheers for Henry Clay, and a proposal, from some one present of three cheers for Caleb Cushing, met with no response. How different this from the scenes which occurred in 1840—when Cushing was true to whig principles, and firm in the whig faith. Then his course, wherever he went, was a perfect triumphal march. Now, "few so poor to do him reverence."

THE TIMES.

For President
HENRY CLAY,
of Kentucky.



FAYETTE:

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1842.

SALES OF THE PUBLIC LANDS.

Two of the St. Louis papers—the *Republican* and *Bulletin*—contain Proclamations from the President of the United States, authorizing public sales of lands at the Land offices in Kalamazoo, Michigan; at Fayette, Lexington, and Springfield, Missouri; at Dixon and Chicago, in Illinois; at Green Bay, in Wisconsin; at Genesee and Ionia, in Michigan; at Fairfield, late Burlington, and Dubuque, in Iowa, in January and February next. The following general notice to Pre-emption claimants is annexed to the advertisement of sale:

"Every person claiming the right of pre-emption to land in any of the townships designated in this proclamation, in virtue of the provisions of the act of 22d of June, 1838, as extended and modified by the act of 1st June, 1840, or of the provisions of the latter act, [where those laws still apply to such claims by reason of the absence of the plats at the Register's office on the 22d June, 1841] or by virtue of the act of the 4th September, 1841, each granting certain privileges to another and different class of settlers, is requested to prove the same to the satisfaction of the Register and Receiver of the proper Land Office, and make payment therefor as soon as practicable after seeing this notice, and before the day appointed for the commencement of the public sale of the land as above designated, otherwise such claims will be forfeited."

"Where the year subsequent to the filing of the plats shall expire previous to the day fixed for the commencement of the sale above mentioned, claims under the act of 1838 and 1840, above referred to, will be forfeited if not proven up and paid for prior to the expiration of such year."

THURSDAYS' MAIL

Brought but little news, and that of the bluest kind. Our whig exchanges are figuring and calculating as to how it is that we are so "awfully licked up" in the late elections, while our loco friends are "going it with a perfect looseness" on the congratulatory order at their success. To the former we would say, it is hard, we know, and makes one feel mighty bad, but "grin and bear it," we'll take the turn on "em after a while, and then it will be our time; while to the latter we would just remark, remember 1840: that "same old coon is not dead, but sleepeth—he will awake again," and "straightway your rejoicing will be turned into sorrow." There are no official returns yet received, but enough is known to show "how the land lies."

Ohio.—Shannon, the loco-foco candidate for Governor is probably elected by a majority of from 3 to 5000 votes over Corwin, the whig candidate. A majority on joint ballot in the legislature in favor of the locos, which secures the re-election of Mr. Allen to the Senate of the United States. The locos will have a majority on joint ballot of from 20 to 25.

Georgia.—In this State the locos will succeed by a decreased vote.

Pennsylvania.—As far as heard from, the returns show a whig loss in the Senate and a whig gain in the House. The majority last year in favor of the locos was 28 in the House, and 27 on joint ballot, the whigs having a majority of one in the Senate. Mr. Buchanan will doubtless be returned to the U. S. Senate.

New Jersey.—In this State the whigs have gained a victory: Council, 10 whigs and 8 locos; Assembly, 33 whigs and 25 locos. Last year the Council was 9 and 9. The election for Congressmen was postponed, the State not having been districted. The legislature chooses a Governor, and a Senator in Congress is to be elected.

Among the recent appointments by the President, we see that OLIVER HARRIS, Esq., of St. Louis, has been appointed surveyor and collector of the customs at that place. Mr. H., we have every reason to believe, will make a faithful and efficient officer. He has long been connected with the press of this State, and has ever sustained the character of a high-minded, honorable citizen. We have known him ever since we were capable of knowing any thing, and we rejoice to see him appointed to the above named station, as we are satisfied he will discharge the duties of his office with honor to himself and satisfaction to the country.

On our first page will be found the law creating the new land district in this State. We believe the place has not yet been designated where the office is to be located. Rumor says Plattsburgh.

Messrs BENSON & GREEN.—Can you tell me what is the intention of the whigs throughout the country in thus nominating the distinguished Kentuckian for the Presidency? Is it to supersede the necessity of a National Convention, and place him before the people, despite the wishes of the friends of other individuals who are looked upon as suitable persons to fill the Presidential Chair? Is it the intention of the whig editors of different portions of the Union who have placed the name of Henry Clay at the head of their columns as a candidate for the Presidency, to refuse to go into a convention, and support him, if a convention should be held, whether he is the nominee of that convention or not?

An Esquimaux Whig.

[In reply to our correspondent, we can only speak for ourselves. In placing Mr. Clay at the head of our columns as a candidate for the Presidency in 1844, we only wished to express our own preference for the man who we should like to see elevated to that station. Should it be deemed expedient to hold a National Convention—and we presume there will be one—we shall be governed by the decision of that convention, whether it should select the man of our choice or not. Mr. Clay's friends we presume will be ready and willing to submit his claims to a convention when the time arrives for holding one. They do not wish to thrust him upon the people, but are willing that he should come before them on his own merits, and he and they will be satisfied with their decision.]

ELOQUENCE.

All mankind acknowledge the power of eloquence; it matters not whether it falls upon the classic ear, or upon the illiterate, untutored and benighted savage, its influence is powerful—overwhelming—irresistible. The man who is the happy possessor of this power, little thinks as the thoughts are conveyed from his mind to paper, what a thrilling—overpowering—all-conquering influence they are to exert upon those who read them. Of all things calculated to arouse one's feelings, love of country is the most powerful; let the patriot see his country withering and growing under the effects of mal-administration, and if eloquence there be in him, it will come forth "in thoughts that breathe and words that burn." The following from the last Democrat is truly eloquent. It is from an article under the head of "Maryland is Redeemed!"

"For the first time, during fifteen years, has democracy triumphed—completely triumphed—in this whig-ridden State. We do not intend by this expression to cast any opprobrium on this, our sister, now dressed in the spotless garb of her virgin purity. No: the expression is more aptly addressed to those who have preyed upon her vitals, like the fiends whose only enjoyment is to torment the spirits they have 'harled from bliss.' Where is the patriot bosom that does not glow with rapture at the signal triumph over the wiles and machinations of the arch enemy to human rights—the triumph of principle—the triumph of merit—the triumph of the PEOPLE—and the prostration of FEDERALISM!"

In 1841, again came the "bug of war." Notwithstanding the notoriety which William Cost Johnson had gained by his rabid federal doctrine, and his advocacy of the abominable measures of the whig faction—Hon. Francis Thomas, the child of the people, the friend of human rights, the fearless champion of democracy, was invited, and elevated by the sovereigns of Maryland to the gubernatorial chair. This third consecutive triumph almost overpowered, with ecstasy, one who feels an abiding interest in the prosperity of old Maryland."

"For fifteen years has Federalism brooded over that land, which unites all that is beautiful and lovely, with all that is grand and magnificent—a land on which nature has lavished her bounties—unsuspected, save by the blighting hand of man. From her lofty mountains to the broad bosom of the calm Chesapeake, desolation, heretofore marked the steps of the giant, but, now, the reign of the tyrant is over—the political redemption of Maryland has been achieved—and she stands redeemed, regenerated, and disenthralled."

Oh! temptation! Oh! Scissors!! Squash!

Our friend of the "Holmsville Whig" entirely misunderstands us; we said "as the loco focus of your State." We will not even re-proach you "as a Mississippian," for we know your "humble influence was extended to prevent the odium from resting upon the proud escutcheon of our [your] young and hitherto honorable State," but the dis-organizers overpowered your influence, and have placed a stigma upon the fair fame of Mississippi, that years will not wipe out.

THE CALHOUN FLAG.

Our contemporary of the Democrat, a few weeks since, made a tolerable strong demonstration in favor of the "old Nullifier," as much to express what we have understood have been his sentiments for the last six or eight years, as to see how the "Clique" would relish it. We suppose from the "crawfishing" tone of his paper, subsequent to the one spoken of above, that the "Clique" took him to task for expressing such leading sentiments without instructions. Our advice to him is to move his establishment into the "free state of Franklin," as we noticed the other day the Calhoun flag floating in the breeze from a pole some hundred feet high, in "old town." If he would make this movement, and secure the aid of the ex-post-master of that free state, we have no doubt they would be able with the aid of "peach and honey," to supplant the "humbly" and successfully carry their point.

Hon. T. W. Gilman, has been seriously ill since the adjournment of Congress.

ITEMS—BY "COBS."

BACK ROOM OF A GROCERY.—Two prominent Democrats in conversation.

"Have you seen the last Democrat?"

"No: why do you ask?"

"Robinson must have been either crazy or drunk last week. Why just read it."

[The other reads, lays down the paper, and looks very serious.]

"Did you ever see the like," said he, speaking to his friend who appeared to be in a deep study.

"Never: and it just occurs to me that Robinson is from home on a hunting expedition."

"Well, what d—d fool did he leave to edit for him?"

[Enter a young lawyer, with a Democrat in his hand, saying "Maryland is redeemed!"] I left.

By reference to our advertising columns, it will be seen that Mr. Ronald is offering some rare bargains in the boot, shoe, and dry goods line, in Boonville. Mr. R. having sold goods in this place to a number of our citizens, they can read his advertisement and see what he says, and can judge from what he said and done when here, whether he is still willing to do likewise. If any of our citizens think they can do better by visiting the "imitation city," than in purchasing at home, we advise them to give him a call. He says he will furnish them goods cheap, and we believe he is "just about fool enough" to do what he says he will. He will undoubtedly sell better bargains than any other Boon-villain.

Davis, of the Sentinel, is again swindling his subscribers. Now Ben, if you ain't careful we'll tickle you with a "feather with turpentine on the end of it."

We love to see young men fall in love with the girls—show more love than prudence—get married—and in the course of six months have to go home to their parents in order to get the necessities of life.

PAVILION HOTEL—GLASGOW.

We had the pleasure of attending the first of a series of Cotillon parties, which came off at the "Pavilion Hotel," on Wednesday night last. It was well attended, and all present appeared to enjoy themselves. The Ladies, God bless them, were unusually captivating—and harmony and good feeling prevailed throughout. It was kept up until 3 o'clock in the morning when all retired well-satisfied with the first of a series of Cotillon parties, given by that most enterprising of all hosts, J. G. PITTS, Esq. Much praise is due the Managers for their exertions in making the strangers who attended the party as much "at home" as they possibly could, and if any who attended the party did not enjoy themselves, it was not because the Managers did not show them that courtesy which is due to strangers on such an occasion.

MR. WEBSTER'S SPEECH.

Mr. Webster has at length defined his position, so far as he thinks proper to do it at present. He takes his stand with Captain Tyler, with some qualifications, and manifests a determination to sink or swim with him. He will not say whether he purposes remaining in the Cabinet, but avows that he will stay there just as long as he pleases—(Guard willing). And he assumes to censure the great body of the Whig party for openly proclaiming that they have no longer respect for, or confidence in John Tyler, but regard him as a traitor to the principles on which he was elected, unworthy his station, and an incubus on the party.

On all these and many subordinate points, Mr. Webster puts himself directly at issue with the great body of his former political friends. Nay, more: it is not too much to say that Mr. Webster, the Tyler Secretary of State, puts himself directly at war with Mr. Webster, the Patriot Citizen and Statesman. Able as this speech is, it is impossible not to feel on perusing it that it is the struggle of a strong man in a morass which he feels is destined to engulf him. Alternating from sophistry to spleen, the orator betrays a profound consciousness of the difficulties of his position, difficulties too great even to be encountered by any but a mighty man. In his constant effort to "make the worse appear the better reason," it is apparent that no man can be less satisfied with the result than is Mr. Webster himself.

We do not propose to review this speech. In a great part of its positions and views we heartily coincide. We have always maintained, and still maintain that Mr. Webster is the proper guardian of his own honor, and the proper judge of his own efficiency of the reasons for or against his remaining in John Tyler's Cabinet. We have ever been willing that he should await his own (or John Tyler's) time for his withdrawal from that Cabinet, however his view of the requirements of propriety and honor might differ from that of his old friends. We have ever been desirous that the Executive project should be fairly and fully considered by Congress, and, if susceptible of beneficial application,—if there be even a rational hope of good to the country from its adoption,—and we believe there is—we would have it adopted. We rejoice heartily over the settlement of the Eastern Boundary question, and cheerfully unite in rendering praise to Mr. Webster for his agency in securing that adjust-

ment. And, if he desires any part of the credit transferred to John Tyler, we, upon his endorsement, make the transfer.

But, when Daniel Webster assumes to censure the Whig State Convention of Massachusetts for expressing, in accordance with the almost unanimous judgment of their constituents, their utter want of confidence in John Tyler, and their entire separation, as Whigs, from one whom they had found hollow, perfidious and an enemy to the most cherished principles on which he was elevated to power, then we tell him that he overrates his own importance and misconceives his position before the American People. He is not the man thus to arraign the conduct of two thousand Delegates, representing the Whig Freeman of every section of Old Massachusetts. These men had no cause to flatter or to fear the Executive—no motive to do other than equal and exact justice. In declaring that John Tyler has treacherously severed himself from the Whig party, they but gave formal expression to what nearly every Whig in the country had thought, and felt, and said, long before. They but embodied the views and feelings of their constituents on one of the Political topics of the day, as such Conventions are always expected to do—as they always ought to do, with frankness and candor. It is not they but Mr. Webster who has transcended his legitimate sphere to make up an issue between them.

But with what face does Mr. Webster arraign the representatives of the Whigs of Massachusetts for declaring, in September, 1842, that John Tyler is no Whig? Had he not seen that very declaration recorded, and vaunted, and reiterated, in the immediate organ and mouthpiece of John Tyler, months before it was made by the Whigs of Massachusetts? Did he not know intensely that that Madisonian, silly as it is and ridiculous as it renders itself, is directly under the supervision of the President and his family and exclusively devoted to their interests. This paper, not content with stating the self-evident fact that Mr. Tyler is not a Whig, has gone so far as to assert that he never was one—at least, in any such sense as Mr. Webster, Mr. Clay and the great mass of the party were Whigs! And yet here stands Mr. Webster, attempting to rebuke a Whig State Convention for resolving that Mr. Tyler has ceased to be a Whig!

But more: Apart from his open and deadly hostility to the leading measures of the Whig party, had we not all seen John Tyler removing from office the Whigs appointed by Gen. Harrison, and even by himself, and filling their places with the deadliest Loco Focos?—twelve Postmasters in a single County of this State! Had not the Whigs of Massachusetts the spectacle before them of the Government Printing and Advertising taken from their leading Whig journal, to which Gen. Harrison and Mr. Webster had given it, and transferred to the most insidious and virulent Loco Foco paper in Boston! Is not this one of a hundred like instances, in some of which Mr. Webster, the Tyler man, had been made the instrument in undoing, what Mr. Webster the Whig had done—all in obedience to the direct mandate of John Tyler? How much of this proscription of Whigs in favor of Loco Focos would the Secretary have us bear, before we should be brought to the conclusion that John Tyler is not a Whig? We pause for the answer.

But the Secretary sees fit to shake the rod of authority over the heads of his refractory ex-brethren, who, not enjoying the advantage of his elevated position, cannot discern Whigism in the course of John Tyler. "The President," says he, "has yet three years of his term unexpired." No, Mr. Webster, Heaven is more merciful than you and does not doom us to despair. There were but two years, five months, four days and sixty minutes of this dreary, detested reign of Tylerism remaining to be endured when you began to make this Speech, and of course something less than at the moment you uttered this declaration. Nearly three more days have since worn away. The darkest night must have an end; and not all the patronage and power of the Government—not all the Revenue which ever was in the Treasury—not all the eloquence and sophistry of ancient or modern fame could prolong that reign a day, an hour after noon of the 4th of March, 1845. We defy Tylerism and all accessories to get a single Electoral Vote in the whole Union. Will they try?

But, says Mr. Webster:

"Does the resolution mean that during that three years all the measures of his administration shall be opposed by the Whigs of Massachusetts—right or wrong?"

The Secretary knows the whigs better than to ask any such question. He knows that, ever since the treachery of John Tyler became manifest, as formerly, the whigs have been earnestly and cordially co-operating with the Executive on all subjects where the public good could be promoted by such co-operation. He knows that they have passed all the Revenue bills essential to the honor and efficiency of the Administration, not merely without the aid, but in defiance of the hostility of its new friends. He knows by whom the Boundary Treaty with England was sustained and from what quarter assailed. Right well does Daniel Webster know—for he has had some experience among them—that no measure that promises good to the country will be postponed or resisted by the whig party because John Tyler has proved perfidious, and is no longer a whig.

But "what is to become of the [whig] officers—Collectors, Postmasters, &c. in this separation?" That question is already answered in the fate of Jonathan Roberts and hundreds of others, turned out for no other reason than that they are unbending whigs. At this moment removals of whigs are steadily going on in our Custom House and all over the country, to make room for Loco Focos. Whether the whigs lick or spoon the treacherous hand that smites them, will make very little odds, and that

mainly in time. But the whigs are not accustomed to calculate whether 'thrill' will follow fawning' on such a man as John Tyler has proved himself. They prefer to tell the truth and shame the evil one.

"I should be glad to know where I am to go!" exclaims Mr. Webster. It is rather late to think of this, but better than never. One week ago, Mr. W., a friend who has always admired and defended you would have advised you to go no farther, but come back to the principles and the associates of your better days. The party you are serving by your present course can never trust or befriend you—they have too long used your name as a bugbear to frighten the ignorant and prejudiced into the support of Misrule. They despise John Tyler, but they fear and hate you. They will pay some hollow compliments to your present course—but they could not honor you if they would. With you or without you, the Whig party of the Union advances to the fulfillment of its high destiny—the restoration of a Sound and Uniform National Currency, of steady activity and adequate reward to Industry, and Prosperity to the Country: Choose wisely, Mr. Webster! and do not peril your lofty fame with Posterity, even to share in Mr. Tyler's three years' of abused, detested power!

We do not care to speak of trifles; but if there was ever an assertion calculated to astonish the public, it is that of Mr. Webster that "one great object" of the Whig effort in 1840, "was the attempt to establish a permanent peace with England." Did mortal men ever hear of this before? Did Mr. Webster, in one of his many great Speeches to the People in that canvass,—wherein he so ably, manfully demonstrated the necessity of a National Bank—ever allude to this "great object"? We fancied ourselves not entirely ignorant of the objects of that struggle, but we never before heard of this.

And now a few words on the Tariff contest of last winter. Does not Mr. Webster too palpably misstate or strangely mistake the whole matter? He says:

"It is not true that the Tariff passed solely by the Whig strength—or that it could have so passed. It is not true that a majority of Whigs could be found in favor of it in either House of Congress. We all know that. More than thirty Whigs voted against the Tariff."

Is this done like Webster? Did not the Tariff pass first entirely by whig votes—not one Loco Foco in the Senate voting for it, and barely one in the House—and his vote not needed? Was not this Tariff framed and adjusted just as a majority of Congress believed it should be—passed absolutely by the Whigs? But John Tyler crushed it by his Veto, and then, when a bill was to be shaped in subservience to his dictates and the Public Lands to be surrendered to conciliate him, then a few Loco Focos voted for it, as a Revenue measure after vainly endeavoring to destroy its Protective features, and some thirty Whigs voted in the negative. But did John Quincy Adams, A. Lawrence Foster, A. L. Linn, Judge Underwood, &c. vote against the Tariff as such? Mr. Webster knows they did not, but against the surrender of the Land Distribution. His perversion of facts so plain and recent—his assertion that a Whig majority could not be found to pass a Tariff—are unworthy of his character and fame. Right well does he know that a Protective Tariff could not have been passed, in the present state of parties, but by a whig Congress, and that the triumph of Loco Focoism—which his present course is calculated if not intended to subvert—will ensure the downfall of the Protective policy. Friend and foe in Congress were agreed on this point. Then why seek to conceal it?

In much that Mr. Webster says about the Compromise Act we concur, and we only marvel that he alludes to it when attempting to argue the whigs into a compromise of their principles and measures now. Jacksonism had a longer "three years' sway" secured in 1839 than Tylerism has in 1842 and was mightily stronger withal. The friends of Protection compromised, when they ought, as Mr. Webster urged, to have gone down with flag nailed, and appealed to the Country for a rescue. The course pursued was well intended but mistaken, as we think experience has proved. Who shall seduce us to temporize with great principles and vital interests again!

But Mr. Webster urges that the Whigs should take hold now and secure all the measures of public utility possible while they have power. Well; we second this, and agree with him in urging the adoption of the Exchequer project. And how does he meet us? He virtually insists that Congress must take and pass the bill just as it comes from the Executive—must not alter a feature—"must go it blind," as the vulgar phrase is, or it will not answer at all! "Yield every thing to John Tyler—register his edicts in all points, and we shall get along smoothly together; but if not you can do nothing—you refuse to do any thing for the Country." We do not think such language calculated to aid the passage of this bill; and after this, what can the whigs do for the Country that John Tyler will not resist to the utmost?—What use in urging them to do, while the Veto is shaken in their faces, and they are told (as in the case of the first Tariff) that to pass a great measure in any other shape than that preferred by John Tyler is to wage a factional war on the Administration? We verily believe that any such measure as Mr. Webster suggests for the restoration of Public Credit would be vetoed by John Tyler. Why, then, taunt us with not doing what Mr. Webster's President stands ready to prevent? Why ask us to make brick without straw?—But we must not devote more room to this extraordinary speech.

New York Tribune.

The brokers are paying 66 cents for City money, to-day. Illinois State Bank is worth 43 cents, and Shawneetown 45 cents, at which rates the paper is bought by the brokers.—St. Louis New Era, 29th.